



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Statistics of the Population of Norway.* By Dr. FALLATI, Professor of Statistics and Political History in the University of Tübingen.

THE subject of the approaching census of the United Kingdom having already attracted the attention of the Statistical Society of London, it appears desirable to give a brief account of the mode in which the last census of Norway was taken, and of the nature of the information which was obtained. The Statistical tables of that census, presented by Professor Holst to the Statistical Society, contain the returns of the population of Norway on the 29th Nov. 1835, compared with a similar enumeration in the year 1825. The persons employed to take the census were, in towns, the magistrates; and in the country, the clergy. Every inhabited house was noted separately in the lists; individuals were reckoned as inmates in the house in which they usually resided; all persons holding offices which took them from home during the day were enumerated in the house in which they slept; military men, not dwelling in the circuit of civil jurisdiction, but in citadels or barracks not situated in towns, were considered as belonging to the several military districts in which those places were situated.

The same principle was adopted with respect to prisoners confined in fortresses, and persons temporarily absent, such as travellers, lodgers, or sailors on a voyage, who were included in the families to which they belonged when at home, or with which they deemed themselves connected. The head "officers" contains only those appointed by the king. Teachers appointed by the king to all schools, classical, middle, and military (when the latter have no military character), are included under the head of ecclesiastical officers. Only those persons are classed as merchants who hold patents as such from the king or from magistrates. Paupers are those who are supported by the community. Widows continuing the business of their deceased husbands are classed as men engaged in the same branch of industry.

It is necessary to bear in mind that in these tables persons who exercise two or more professions, for each of which there are separate columns, are counted in each; as, for instance, the same person may be counted twice as a husbandman and as an officer, or as a pensioner and a manufacturer. Divorced people are regarded as widower and widow, but those who are separated *à mensâ et thoro* as married people. In general, all persons residing in the suburbs of towns, or in fortresses connected with them, are included in the population of the respective towns; but there are are some exceptions to this rule.

The following is an abstract of the principal information to be derived from these tables. They contain the number of inhabitants in each town and parish on the first Sunday in Advent (29th Nov.), 1835, classed according to their sex, age (chiefly in decennial periods), civil state, and profession. The latter heads are divided into the following sections:—married and unmarried, widowers and widows; officers, ecclesiastical, civil, and military; pensioners; husbandmen, with different sorts of landed property; burghers, viz., merchants or wholesale dealers; hucksters, innkeepers, &c.; manufacturers and handicraftsmen; sailors; workmen who are not burghers; seamen and fishermen; journeymen; servants; and paupers.

The total number of inhabitants on the 29th November, 1835, was 1,194,827. In 1825 it was 1,051,318; the increase, therefore, during 10 years was 13·6 per cent., or about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. annually. The total population in 1835 consisted of 585,381 males, and 609,446 females; the ratio of the two sexes being as 100 to 104. The rural population in the same year amounted to 1,065,825, of whom 523,922 were males, and 541,903 females, being in the proportion of 100 to 103. The population of the towns was 129,002, of whom 61,459 were males, and 67,543 were females, their relative proportion being 100 to 109. In 1825 the rural population was 935,855, and the population of the towns 115,463; consequently, the increase of the former during the 10 years was 14 per cent., and of the latter only 11 per cent.

The number of considerable towns in Norway is small, regarding as such every town with more than 3000 inhabitants, which, according to my knowledge of the country, acquired on a journey through part of it in the year 1835, is a fair distinction. There are not more than 11 towns in this class, the population of which will be seen in the following table:—

| TOWNS.          | 1825   | 1835   |          |        |          |
|-----------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
|                 | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Paupers. |
| Christiania . . | 19,061 | 11,625 | 11,496   | 23,121 | 673      |
| Bergen . . .    | 20,844 | 10,665 | 12,174   | 22,839 | 831      |
| Drontheim . .   | 11,639 | 5,693  | 6,665    | 12,358 | 568      |
| Christiansand . | 7,486  | 3,615  | 4,050    | 7,665  | 370      |
| Drammen . . .   | 6,933  | 3,470  | 3,780    | 7,250  | 317      |
| Frederikshald . | 4,612  | 2,476  | 2,445    | 4,921  | 160      |
| Stavanger . .   | 3,777  | 2,256  | 2,601    | 4,857  | 123      |
| Konigsberg . .  | 3,691  | 1,625  | 1,915    | 3,540  | 324      |
| Laurvig . . .   | 3,106  | 1,600  | 1,813    | 3,413  | 123      |
| Moss . . . .    | 2,863  | 1,539  | 1,688    | 3,277  | 166      |
| Arendal . . .   | 3,202  | 1,450  | 1,779    | 3,229  | 138      |

From this we see that Christiania, the new metropolis of Norway, which in 1825 contained nearly 1,800 inhabitants less than Bergen, now contains nearly 300 more than that old, and once so celebrated town, in which it will also be observed, the paupers are considerably more numerous than in Christiania. Stavanger appears to have increased in population more than any other of these towns. Konigsberg, notwithstanding the wonderful increase which has occurred in the produce of its silver mine during the last 10 years, is one of the very few towns in Norway the population of which has decreased during that period. Here, too, the number of paupers is very great, being as numerous as in Drammen, where the population is twice as great. These remarkable facts indicate a change of the ancient seats of welfare in Norway, the causes of which we must leave to others to interpret.

It has already been stated, that in towns the proportion of females to males is as 109 to 100. In two or three of the towns contained in the first table this proportion is much smaller; and in Christiania and Frederikshald, the males exceed the females: but this must be owing to the military quartered in those places; for while in all the towns the number of married persons of both sexes is nearly equal, and in

Bergen and most of the towns there is an excess of females among unmarried persons: in Christiania and Frederikshald, on the other hand, there is a large excess of unmarried males.

That the number of unmarried people of each sex should be in proportion to the total number of males and females respectively, would

*Note.*—With regard to age, the following statement exhibits the proportionate number out of 1000 existing between the several ages distinguished in the census, separating males from females, and the country from the town population:—

| AGES.               | Out of 1000 of each Class. |          |          |          |        |          |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
|                     | Towns.                     |          | Country. |          | Total. |          |
|                     | Males.                     | Females. | Males.   | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Under 1 year        | 30·27                      | 26·16    | 30·18    | 28·25    | 30·19  | 28·01    |
| 1 and 2 years       | 47·55                      | 42·85    | 52·09    | 48·04    | 51·61  | 47·47    |
| 3    "    4    "    | 45·65                      | 43·59    | 53·88    | 51·56    | 53·01  | 50·67    |
| 5 & under 10    "   | 114·28                     | 102·94   | 124·42   | 117·71   | 123·34 | 116·08   |
| 10    "    20    "  | 208·26                     | 184·17   | 211·91   | 199·04   | 211·52 | 197·39   |
| 20    "    30    "  | 181·60                     | 176·66   | 136·75   | 143·21   | 141·46 | 146·92   |
| 30    "    40    "  | 146·60                     | 142·38   | 127·41   | 126·84   | 129·42 | 128·55   |
| 40    "    50    "  | 103·01                     | 112·06   | 106·36   | 106·03   | 106·01 | 106·70   |
| 50    "    60    "  | 69·22                      | 78·81    | 71·61    | 77·70    | 71·36  | 77·83    |
| 60    "    70    "  | 34·70                      | 52·75    | 49·96    | 56·53    | 48·36  | 56·11    |
| 70    "    80    "  | 14·80                      | 27·95    | 26·60    | 33·22    | 25·39  | 32·64    |
| 80    "    90    "  | 3·80                       | 8·66     | 8·10     | 10·80    | 7·65   | 10·56    |
| 90    "    100    " | ·20                        | 1·02     | ·70      | 1·03     | ·65    | 1·03     |
| 100 and upwards .   | ·06                        | ..       | ·03      | ·04      | ·03    | ·04      |
|                     | 1000·                      | 1000·    | 1000·    | 1000·    | 1000·  | 1000·    |

A comparison of the sexes of the whole population shows that the males predominate until the age of 20; that from 20 to 30 the females predominate; that from 30 to 50 the proportion of both sexes is nearly equal; and that above 50 the females exceed the males in a constantly increasing ratio up to the age of 100.

A comparison of the ages of the town and country population exhibits some interesting results. The proportionate number of children up to the age of 10 is considerably greater in the country than in the towns—in the ratio of 111 to 100. Between 10 and 20 it remains nearly the same among the females, but the excess is greatly reduced among the males. From 20 to 40 the number in the towns greatly exceeds the number in the country—in the ratio of 124 to 100 among the males, and of 118 to 100 among the females. From 40 to 100 the proportion changes among the males, the excess being on the side of the country; but among the females the change does not take place until after the age of 60. These facts indicate very clearly the time of life at which persons in Norway usually migrate from the country into the towns, the tide commencing to flow a few years earlier with the males than with the females; while, on the other hand, the males quit the towns and return to the country at a much earlier age, and apparently in greater numbers. It is probable that this excess of males returning from the towns is partly attributable to the military quitting service, and that a comparatively small proportion of females, particularly unmarried persons and widows, when once settled in towns, never return to the country. The facts also prove how necessary it is, in any investigation connected with the mortality of a district, to be aware of the proportionate number of persons existing in it at each age; as it is obvious that a comparison of the mortality of any part of Norway at a particular age, based on the average of the whole population, would lead to error. How far these data may be applied to the population of Great Britain it is impossible to say, but it is to be hoped that the census of 1841 will supply the deficiency of the last census, and afford exact information upon this subject.—*Ed.*

appear a very natural conclusion ; but it appears that in Norway the number of unmarried males was 375,771, whilst that of females was only 373,728. But, on the other hand, the number of widows, 42,660, greatly exceed that of widowers, 16,625. If even a small portion of the excess consist of widows of a marriageable age, the natural proportion of the two sexes is restored. The fact itself admits of an easy explanation. The greatest number of unmarried persons are necessarily under 20 years of age, especially in a northern climate, where marriage seldom occurs under that age ; and in this period of life the males predominate considerably. During the next 10 years, from 20 to 30, the females are slightly in excess, during which time more females will be married than males, who usually marry somewhat later in life. In the 20 years following the numbers are nearly equal. After 50, when the greater part of those of both sexes who are able to marry are already married, the proportion of females exceeds considerably that of males ; but a great portion of this excess must consist of widows, not unmarried women ; so that the sum of unmarried males, at all ages, would necessarily be somewhat greater than that of unmarried females. The excess of widows, as compared with widowers, is obviously caused chiefly by the greater mortality among men, which the tables attest, there being 116 women to 100 men alive beyond the age of 50, and the proportion increasing with each decennary period, viz., 123 to 100, beyond 60 ; 132 to 100, beyond 70 ; and 139 to 100, beyond 80 years of age.

With regard to the occupations of the population we must be very brief. Norway is essentially an agricultural country. Hence we find, that among the total male population of 585,381 persons, of whom 434,267 are above 10 years of age, 158,405 are cultivators of the land, to which, as connected with agriculture, must be added a large portion of the journeymen and servants ; 28,903 are engaged in navigation and the fisheries ; 23,145 in commerce and manufactures ; which number, however, may exceed that of seamen by the addition of a portion of the journeymen ; 139,954 are classed as servants, of whom 124,627 belong to the country, and consequently especially to agriculture, and 15,327 to towns ; 1,992 are officers, 2,104 are pensioners, and 30,697, or more than 5 per cent. of the male population, are paupers—4,720 being inhabitants of towns, and 25,977 belonging to the country.

There is a division of the agricultural population in these tables which is interesting. In order to encourage cultivation in a country where the products of the soil are gathered only by a difficult and toilsome labour, the government of Norway has judged fit to free newly-cultivated land from taxes for a considerable space of time. Therefore, the cultivators of land are divided into two classes, taxed and not taxed. Of the former, there are 103,192 ; and of the latter, 55,213. The former are again subdivided into proprietors or freeholders, possessing what is called the *odels-ret*, of whom there are 72,624 ; and those with a limited possession, a right of use, or farm, of which class there are 30,568.

In conclusion, I venture to express the hope, that the continuation of these tables, of which I have only been able to give a brief abstract, may afford the means of preparing a Statistical work on Norway, of similar value to that which the sister-country possesses, through the spirited and learned labours of M. af Forsell.